FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 JUNE 1983

take 1 of 2 -- 20 June Middle East and South Asia Review

PLO Affairs

Crisis in Fatah — The Fatah Central Committee met in Damascus on 19 June following an earlier announcement by a PLO spokesman that the planned Fatah Revolutionary Council meeting in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, was postponed indefinitely because of clashes between Fatah loyalists and dissidents in the Al-Biqa' valley, according to reports by Radio Monte Carlo. The PLO spokesman accused Libya and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command of aiding the dissidents in the fighting during which 3 people were killed and 10 were wounded. PLO executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat called on Libyans to reject Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's "dirty role" in provoking the clashes, the radio noted. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio said the Fatah loyalists had repulsed an attack on the headquarters office of the September Martyrs Battalion and regained control over a Palestinian Red Crescent clinic temporarily occupied by their opponents.

In another development, PLO Assistant Deputy Military Commander Colonel 'Izz ad-Din ash-Sharif was seriously wounded in an assassination attempt while inspecting a Fatah camp near Damascus, KUNA reported on 19 June. A spokesman for the Fatah dissidents claimed that Ash-Sharif had failed in an attempt to recapture the camp after its fighters announced their support for the "revolutionary movement" in Fatah, Tripoli radio reported.

Meanwhile, a PLO source cited by Algiers Voice of Palestine radio announced that Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf will again visit the Soviet Union starting 20 June.

WAFA in Tripoli — The PLO has begun publishing WAFA press releases and the paper *Filistin Ath-Thawrah* in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli, where PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat recently established his new head office, Radio Monte Carlo noted.

Syria-Lebanon

Syria is planning to establish a national Lebanese group to administer northern Lebanon headed by a command council comprising the Lebanese leaders Sulayman Franjiyah, Rashid Karami and Walid Junblatt, Voice of Lebanon radio reported on 17 June citing news agency reports. While the radio accused the "various foreign forces present in Tripoli" of causing the 16 June massacre of civilians in the city, Syrian sources blamed Israeli agents for perpetrating the deed, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

In another development, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received a message on the regional situation from Saudi King Fahd, Damascus radio reported on 19 June. Earlier, the Kuwait paper *Arab Times* called on Arab countries to persuade Syria to withdraw from Lebanon.

Israel

Israel will soon adopt measures leading to the redeployment of its forces in Lebanon, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was quoted as saying by Jerusalem radio on 20 June. Preparations are already underway, Shamir said, and while the United States is "not enthusiastic" about a change in deployment it is not opposed to it either. Earlier, reporting on Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche's consultations with senior U.S. officials on the possibility of a partial IDF withdrawal from Lebanon, the radio said the issue of unilateral withdrawal is "no longer taboo." Although the date and extent of a redeployment has not yet been finalized, a mechanism for U.S.-Israeli-Lebanese consultations on the subject is beginning to emerge, the radio added.

Maghreb Affairs

Libyan Leader on Saudi AWACS — Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is "fully convinced" that the presence of AWACS aircraft in Saudi Arabia serves Arab and Islamic interests, Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan said in a Libyan television interview reported by Tripoli radio on 19 June.

Polisario on Ending War — The SDAR expressed its "willingness" to work toward ending the "war between brothers" which is "painful" for both the Saharan and Moroccan peoples and threatens the stability and security of the region, according to an SDAR Ministry of Information statement quoted by Algiers radio on 17 June.

Take 2 of 2 -- 20 June Middle East and South Asia Review

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian forces suffered more than 300 soldiers killed and large quantities of arms and equipment captured following a "lightning attack" by Iraqi units in the Maysan sector on 17 June, according to an Iraqi military communique carried by INA. Two Iranian counteroffensives following the attack resulted in a "fierce battle" with hand-to-hand combat, the communique said, but the Iraqi forces accomplished their objectives and forced the enemy to flee. A communique broadcast by Tehran radio said Iranian forces "crushed as powerfully as possible" the attacking Iraqi units, inflicting "considerable" losses and causing them to retreat. Meanwhile, as the 1,000th

day of the conflict approached, the Iranian Revolution Guards Corps Headquarters issued another appeal for volunteers to serve on the battlefields, Tehran radio reported.

Iran

Velayati Interview — The issue of the Tudeh Party should be separated from relations with the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said in an interview published in the 18 June issue of the daily *Keyhan*, IRNA reported. Noting that the arrest of Tudeh Party leaders was "purely" an internal matter, Velayati said Iran and the USSR as neighboring countries could live with each other in good neighborliness and even expand their relations as long as there is respect for each other and as long as they do not interfere in one another's internal affairs. Responding to a question concerning the continued presence of Iranian forces in Lebanon, he said they will remain there as long as they are needed and the Syrian Government continues to permit them to stay.

Al-Qadhdhafi Message — Libyan leader Col Al-Qadhdhafi sent a message to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, according to JANA, "imploring" him to personally intervene in those Iranian "internal events" which appear to be striking one blow after another against the "progressive forces" to the delight of imperialism.

Kordestan Operations — Security forces operating against insurgents in Kordestan succeeded in creating a 35 km-wide "operational axis" in the Mahabad-Bukan-Sar Dasht area — bringing under their control all the axes leading to Mahabad, Tehran radio reported on 19 June.

Afghan Refugees — Iran informed the UN High Commissioner for Refugees that some 400,000 Afghan refugees arrived there recently, according to AFP. Iran said last year 1.5 million refugees had entered from war-torn Afghanistan and asked the high commissioner to help provide temporary shelter for them.

Afghanistan

Geneva Talks — The UN-sponsored indirect talks on Afghanistan in Geneva are moving in the right direction and are "steadily" making progress on substantive issues, Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said, according to Karachi radio on 18 June. However, Yaqub Khan added, the settlement stage is still not in sight. The UN intermediary at the talks, Diego Cordovez, also affirmed that progress is being made. Earlier, an Iranian Foreign Ministry statement said the talks in Geneva were "invalid" because they recognized the regime imposed on Afghanistan, IRNA reported. Iran called for the unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops, the return of Afghan refugees, and respect for the sovereignty and self-determination of the Afghan people as the basis for a solution to the problem.

Military situation — Afghan insurgents claimed to have taken control of part of Qonduz Province near the Soviet border and killed over 40 Soviet-DRA soldiers in Baghlan Province, Karachi radio reported on 19 June.

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Karmal Greets Andropov on Appointment
LD172208 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Greetings message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on his appointment as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Dear Yuriy Vladimirovich, let me express, from the bottom of my heart, the warmest and most fervent comradely and fraternal congratulations on the occasion of your appropriate election as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In expressing complete pleasure on this auspicious occasion, I once again declare my unshakable solidarity with the consistently peace-seeking, principled, and humanitarian foreign policy of the CPSU and the great Soviet state, which is the model of true social, economic, and cultural development and the manifestation of service to mankind and humanity.

The fraternal and internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union to the freeborn and peace-loving people of Afghanistan in foiling and repelling imperialist aggression and in defending the independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity of our country and the principled support of the April Revolution is a graphic manifestation of the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The people of Afghanistan attach great significance and express endless gratitude to the all-round tremendous assistance of the great Soviet Union to our country.

Dear Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich, the people of our revolutionary country know you as a great friend of the Afghan people, the outstanding personality of the CPSU and of the contemporary world, as one who truly continues on the path of the great Lenin, as a militant loyal to the ideas of internationalism, and as a devoted servant of peace and friendship of the masses.

Your indefatigable efforts and unshakable principles in strengthening Leninist measures in the internal life of the CPSU and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the consolidation of the positions of workers and liberation movements worldwide, the expansion and deepening of fraternal relations with the socialist countries and the evolution and expansion of fruitful and comprehensive relations with the countries which have been freed from colonial oppression and who have followed the independent progressive path of development, are of special significance.

I am fully confident that the fraternal and lofty relations between the parties, states, and peoples of our countries and the sincere Afghan-Soviet friendship will be further expanded and consolidated in the interests of the two countries, the great cause of peace in the region and the world, and in the interest of freedom and progress.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

Kabul, 16 June 1983

Gromyko's Speech Reaffirms USSR's Friendship
LD190630 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Jun 83

[BAKHTAR commentary]

[Excerpts] Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, described the main aspects of the Soviet Union's foreign policy on topical international questions during the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The unselfish, fraternal, and timely assistance of the Soviet Union was extended to the people of Afghanistan to resist imperialist aggression and to foil Washington's conspiracy against our homeland, people, and revolution. The Soviet Union has never hesitated to provide human, fraternal, and internationalist assistance with the goal of returning complete tranquillity and social development to our country, which has been made the target of the conspiracies, and open and secret intervention of imperialism and the region's centers of reaction.

The people of Afghanistan had this true and trusted friend on their side whenever it was needed — from economic front to political trench. As Andrey Gromyko once again stressed in his speech to the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union fully supports the Afghan Government's program aimed at achieving a political solution. According to the intentions behind this program, it is possible to reach agreement on a solution of the difficulties related to the external aspects of Afghanistan's problems, and only on the external aspects of these problems. On the question of internal matters, the Afghans themselves should decide.

Andrey Gromyko expressed hope that positive results would emerge from contacts between Afghanistan and Pakistan through the representative of the UN secretary general. The Soviet Union is, and will be, the true friend of the nonaligned and independent Afghanistan.

The Afghan people, while believing in this indestructible friendship, recognize the Soviet Union as a country that has [words indistinct] against imperialism and colonialism, and has always supported revolutionary movements throughout the world. This policy is based on the words and instruction of the leader of the world proletariat, who said only one type of true internationalism exists — sincere work for the growth of the revolutionary movement, revolutionary struggle in one's country, and support for these struggles elsewhere.

Ershad Greets PRC's Li Xiannian on Election

BK200657 Dhaka BSS in English 0607 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Dhaka, June 20 (BSS) — The president of the Council of Ministers, Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad, has hoped that the deep and abiding friendship, mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation that characterises relations between Bangladesh and China would be further widened and deepened in the years to come.

In a message sent yesterday, felicitating Mr Li Xiannian on his election as the president of People's China, Gen. Ershad said it was his firm conviction that China would continue its strive towards progress and prosperity at home and make significant contributions to the cause of peace and security in the world.

AFP: Mass Movement May Be Organized Against Ershad

BK181556 Hong Kong AFP in English 1546 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Dhaka, June 18 (AFP) — An alliance of 18 leftist and centrist political parties today threatened to organise a mass movement if the Bangladesh military government did not soon announce a date for general elections. Leaders of the alliance at a meeting said, "creation of sovereign parliament comprising elected government is the only pragmatic way to solve the growing problems and stop rampant corruption." The alliance reiterated its demands for an end to martial law and restoration of democracy and people's fundamental rights. The alliance, which includes major political parties such as the Awami League and the National Socialist Party, also accused Lt. Gen. Hussain Mohammad Ershad, who took power in a bloodless coup in March last year, of failing to solve the country's economic problems.

Meanwhile, Gen. Ershad has started a "dialogue" with politicians on the country's future. But he has not yet invited any major political figure to his proposed dialogue and so far has met leaders of only eight out of more than 60 political parties. Gen. Ershad has said general elections will be held some time in 1984.

Gandhi Back in Delhi; Speaks on Akali Issue

BK190919 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] The prime minister today blamed the opposition for not condemning violence resorted to by the Akalis. Mrs Gandhi said the opposition say that peaceful agitations should be allowed, but they are silent when the lives of innocent citizens are at stake. She said the opposition parties support any and every agitation presuming that it will help their own interest without knowing the consequences. Mrs Gandhi was answering questions by newsmen soon after her arrival at Delhi airport this morning at the end of her five-nation European tour. Replying to a question on the claim of Akalis that their rail roko [train blockade] agitation has been a victory for them, the prime minister said she does not believe in victory or defeat. She said despite their claim that the agitation was peaceful there were instances of sabotage and violence. Murders are still taking place.

The prime minister said in view of this it is for the Akali leaders to ponder whether they have lost control over the agitation. If somebody else takes advantage of the agitation, the blame will be on the Akali leaders.

In reply to another question whether the government will take any fresh initiative to resolve the Akali tangle, particularly the two outstanding issues of river waters and territorial dispute, the prime minister said the basic question is not the river water dispute or the boundary dispute. She said the basic thing is why the opposition did not settle it during the 3 years when they were in power.

When asked about the proposed meeting of opposition slated for the 30th of this month, she said they are meeting not to solve any problem but to see how they can create trouble for the government, thereby preventing it from solving any specific issue.

A correspondent drew Mrs Gandhi's attention to the American ambassador's statement equating the Khalistan demand for the freedom struggle of the people of Puerto Rico. [as heard]

Reacting sharply, Mrs Gandhi said it is obvious that there are elements which do not want stability in India. She said she does not want to blame any person, group or nation but the base of the Khalistan movement is in the United States. All parties, including the Akali Dal, have denounced the movement.

On the center's attitude toward the new government in Jammu and Kashmir, Mrs Gandhi said it will depend on how the National Conference government behaves. She pointed out that so far there has been no change in the language of the chief minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah, nor have the actions of the National Conference changed. There is violence, harassment and destruction of properties of the Congress-I supporters.

Mrs Gandhi said she had visited several countries where different parties are controlling different states, but nowhere in the world she has seen such an atmosphere that is being sought to be built up by the National Conference against the center. She said they cannot go on like this and at the same time seek all-out help from the center.

About the response from UNCTAD, the prime minister said it is not entirely satisfactory. There has been a little change in the attitude of some developed countries, especially in the European nations.

Mrs Gandhi said her visit has provided an opportunity to have personal contact with leaders of these countries. A lot of interest about India has been aroused. Earlier, on her arrival Mrs Gandhi was given an affectionate welcome by a large gathering, including her ministerial colleagues, members of parliament and other dignitaries.

Mrs Gandhi Extends Greetings to President Zia

BK191151 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1000 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] The Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, sent a message of good will to President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq while overflying Pakistani territory today. She said she was determined to develop bilateral relations for the benefit of the two countries.

President Greets Election of PRC's Li Xiannian

BK190939 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] The president, Giani Zail Singh, has congratulated Mr Li Xiannian on his election as president of China. In a message the president said that through continued efforts the relations between India and China will improve further in the years to come.

Rail, Bus Services Resuming in Punjab State

BK171251 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] According to an official spokesman of the Punjab government in Chandigarh this evening, the day on the whole has passed off peacefully except for some cases of wire cutting and blockade of railway tracks. The spokesman told the All India Radio [AIR] Chandigrah correspondent that all Akali squatters on the railway track in various parts of the city have by now vacated the track. The spokesman also said that buses have started plying throughout the state. Our correspondent adds that bus services started in Chandigarh at 1530.

An official spokesman told the AIR special correspondent in Jullundur that all facilities are being extended to stranded passengers. The movement of trains is due to be resumed around now after checking the railway track. Attempts are also being made to resume bus services to other districts of the state. The spokesman told our correspondent that stranded passengers include 22 Pakistani citizens who will be going across the border. He said after a survey that there was no demonstration on the railway track in Jullundur District.

Zia Greets Andropov's Election as President

BK181536 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has congratulated Mr Yuriy Andropov on his election as chairman of the Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet. In a message, the president said he hopes that bilateral cooperation and relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union will further improve. He said the unanimous election of Mr Andropov is indicative of the fact that the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet people place high confidence and faith in his leadership.

Zia Congratulates New PRC President Li Xiannian

BK191546 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has congratulated Mr Li Xiannian on his election as president of China. In his congratulatory message, the president said the government and the people of Pakistan hold in high esteem the services rendered by Mr Li Xiannian for the promotion of close cooperation and friendly relations between Pakistan and China. He expressed his full confidence that the bilateral relations, which are based on principles and mutual interest, will continue to grow so as to strengthen peace and stability in the region. Mohammad Ziaul Haq paid glowing tributes to Mr Li Xiannian for his selfless and distinguished services in the revolutionary struggle and the national reconstruction program which have helped China secure a distinguished position in the comity of nations.

Delegation Meets With UN's Cordovez in Geneva

BK171549 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] On the 2d day of the UN-sponsored indirect talks in Geneva to find a political solution to the Afghanistan problem, the Pakistani delegation held a 2-hour meeting with the UN secretary general's personal representative, Diego Cordovez. The Pakistani delegation clarified Pakistan's position on major aspects of a comprehensive settlement of the issue. A spokesman of the Pakistani delegation said in Geneva that although Mr Cordovez is fully aware of Pakistan's position in this regard, further clarification was necessary to remove any doubts or suspicions which might have cropped up.

The foreign minister, who is leading the Pakistani delegation, clarified Pakistan's position on the text of the draft of the comprehensive settlement now under consideration.

The spokesman said the points emphasized by the foreign minister during his meeting with Mr Cordovez today related to the program of withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and the modalities of consultation with the Afghan refugees under UN mediation for their return to their homeland. Pakistan hopes that agreement on the consultation machinery will be reached before the current negotiations are adjourned to a later date.

The Pakistani delegation also stressed the need for simultaneous implementation of the final agreement and added that Paksitan desires to see all essential elements of the settlement implemented simultaneously.

Later in the afternoon, Mr Diego Cordovez held a separate meeting with the Karmal administration delegation so as to know its fresh stand on the draft. The Karmal administration delegation is headed by Mr Shah Mohammad Dost.

Yaqub Khan Discusses Talks

BK181008 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan has said that the UN-sponsored indirect talks on Afghanistan in Geneva are moving in the right direction and we are steadily making progress on substantive issues. However, he told newsmen after the 2d day of talks that the stage for the settlement is still not in sight. The foreign minister said Pakistan is ready to accept as correct the Soviet intentions for the withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan. The Soviet Union has announced on many occasions that it wants to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan and we trust the announcements,he added. Mr Cordovez also said that progress is being made at the talks. The UN officials added that the current negotitations are likely to continue until next week, but it is difficult to say how long they will actually last.

Khomeyni Message on Al-Hakim Family Deaths
LD181316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] On the occasion of the martyrdom of six children and members of the family of the late grand Ayatollah al-Hakim by the Zionist Iraqi regime, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has issued a message. The text of the imam of the nation's message is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, to Him we belong and to Him we return [Koranic verse].

The extremely deplorable and astonishing news of the martyrdom of six personalities from the house of the late Ayatollah al-Hakim, may God's mercy be upon him, by the criminal hands of the brute of the world, the aflaqite Saddam, in the manner which has been reported by his eminence's brave son, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Muhammad Bakr al-Hakim, may God bless him, causes any conscientious person who has not deviated from human nature to be sad and angry.

We live in an era in which the fates of the oppressed and chained nations are in the hands of a bunch of criminals, who are dominated by a brutal temper. The world in our era, and in the eras like this, has been afflicted with the regime ruling in accordance with nothing but the law of the jungle. We live in an era in which criminals are approved of and admired, instead of being reproached and punished. We live in an era in which the so-called human rights organizations are the guardians of the oppressive interests of the super criminals and are the defenders of their own and their dependent's interests. We are leading our deadly lives in a region, most of whose rulers with closed eyes and ears and by America's orders justify the crimes committed by Israel and the Iraqi Ba'th Party and try to destroy Islam and the holy Koran. We live in an environment in which the oppressed, who have committed no crime but defending truth, are being crushed under the heels of the oppressors, and the filthy court mullahs give Islamic appearances to these actions. We and the Christian world live in an era in which the pope, the leader of Catholics, instead of condemning America for its crimes against humanity and arousing his followers to confront the oppressors, supports America and suggests that other oppressed people cooperate with it.

Now, what would the nations which are chained by these superpowers and their parasites do in this poisonous world in which breathing is gradual death? Should they sit still and watch these criminal scenes? Should they leave the world to burn out by keeping silent? Do the clergy, writers, orators, intellectuals, and thinkers from any nation and religion not have a human, religious, national, or moral duty in this time? Should they play the role of spectators in their countries? Or should these leaders and personalities mobilize the oppressed and chained nations by their speeches and writings so that the oppressors can be pushed out of the scene and the government can be handed over to the oppressed, as happened in Iran through the efforts of the noble nation? Was there any power in the region as big as the oppressive imperial regime's power, and was there a nation as oppressed and chained as this one? You witnessed that they, empty-handed and by sacrificing their lives and power in a short time, freed themselves from captivity and either chained or kicked out the oppressors and thieves. History's deprived and oppressed must rise up themselves and not wait for the oppressors to free them from their chains.

I offer my condolences on this great tragedy, which has come upon the great Al-Hakim house and in which six of the children of the great prophet of the oppressed have been martyred in that deplorable and tragic manner by Saddam's executioners, to their great ancystors, the world's committed Muslims, great Islam, and the nation of Iran and Iraq.

The Iraqi nation must know that the case is not confined to the noble Al-Hakim house, those who were martyred in the course of such tortures have been martyred for beloved Islam and the interests of the Iraqi nation and have rushed to join God along side their noble ancestors; but the important issue is Islam. If this infidel, who is an earnest opponent of Islam, is given a chance he will crush the great Islam and the beloved Iraqi nation under the heels of his criminal executioners, and the destruction of the Iraqi nation will not be enough for him. How long is the Iraqi Army, which comes from the same nation and consists of the sons of that territory, going to bear the disgrace brought by this criminal? It is surprising that the well wishers of the region in their imagination have made an effort and are active in bringing peace between the Ba'th Party and the Iranian Government; they are unaware that peace with sharp-toothed leopard is putting the poor, Islam, and the Muslims under oppression [Persian proverb]; they are unaware that this person, because of rushing to war and losing everything, has gone so mad that he does not respect any treaty and that the Iranian nation will under no circumstances accept peace after all the pain and suffering inflicted by this executioner. The beloved Islam will not allow unbearable oppression to be imposed on the oppressed nations in the name of peace.

I once again offer my condolences on this great tragedy to all the Muslims, in particular the noble Al-Hakim family and his eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Muhammad Bakr al-Hakim.

Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi-Khomeyni

28 Khordad, '62; corresponding to 6 Ramadan al-Mubarak, 1403. [18 June]

Prime Minister Message
GF190707 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Message sent by Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i on the deaths of Al-Hakim family members — date not given]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The hands of the oppressors ruling innocent Iraq have once again mixed with the blood of the precious children of the prophet of God. This time also the people sacrificed by the powerful murderers of Baghdad were the fighters and brave religious men of

the family of dear grand Ayatollah al-Hakim and the holy followers of the great prophet of Islam, who put their lives on their holy beliefs and stood against the savagery and cruelty of the Yazids of this century, just as their leader, the head imam, the historymaker of the bloody Karbala, Imam Hoseyn, refused to give abject agreement and placed their holy blood under the tree of Islam, which was a good deed.

The Iraqi colonialists have committed murders with free hands, which makes any free human being sorry and sad about the future of human beings in an age in which the value of life has lost its meaning in the dictionary of the worldeaters. Where are those pretending to cherish freedom and the liar proclaimers of freeing the oppressed nations? Which oppressed nation or people are they going to deceive with their agents? Have the eyes of the world been closed to these heavy murders, and are the consciences of the Muslims going to remain asleep in the face of the savagery of the corrupt and extorter regime of Iraq? Is it not that this regime will not end unless it is destroyed completely?

I, from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, for the heartbreaking martyrdom of these dears, condole the noble ancestors of these martyrs, the noble family of grand Ayatollah al-Hakim, the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, the dear fighter Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Muhammad Bakr al-Hakim, and the poor, oppressed nation of Iraq and ask God to elevate their degrees and put a stop to the oppressors from the Islamic countries.

[Signed] Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Foreign Minister Comment

LD182216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Commenting today on the reported martyrdom of six members of the family of grand Ayatollah al-Hakim in the hands of the criminal Saddam as well as the effect of such crimes on the fate of the imposed war, Foreign Minister Velayati said: These crimes by the Baghdad rulers should persuade all the world well-wishers and peace-seeking individuals that as long as such a bloodthirsty and brutish regime exists in the region, peace, and reconciliation are nothing but a figment of the imagination. As long as Saddam's regime is not removed, the region will not enjoy peace and order.

Alluding to the execution as a threat against the Muslim and struggling Iraqi people who are determined to topple Saddam's regime, Velayati said: This shows that the Iraqi regime admits to the danger posed by the Iraqi people against it. The foreign minister stressed: We shall continue our defensive war against the aggressive and bloodthirsty Iraqi regime until all our demands are met.

Replying to remarks made by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko at the USSR Supreme Soviet to the effect that the war between Iran and Iraq is a meaningless war which will only benefit imperialist powers, Velayati said: It is hoped that recalling the struggles by the Muslim Iranian people against the United States and its policeman in the region, the method and baseless excuses behind Iraq's imposed war against the Islamic revolution, the good relations between the Baghdad regime and the deceased shah, and our consideration for supporters of the Iraqi regime since the beginning of the imposed war as well as its extensive and ever-increasing ties with the reactionary regimes dependent on the United States, may clarify the meaning of this war to Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko.

Velayati added: While believing in our independence and in decisive confrontation against any direct or indirect interference by foreigners, we have always emphasized the need to maintain healthy relations, divorced from tension, with all our neighbors who do not approach the Islamic revolution in a hostile manner. Observing good-neighborly relations and maintaining friendly relations, while adhering to mutual respect, are principles of our foreign policy. However, it goes without saying that in order to safeguard our legitimate and vital national interests, we do not need to seek permission, for this is something which is part of our internal affairs.

Velayati Comments on PLO, Tudeh Party Arrests

GF181716 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Tehran, June 18, IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said in an interview Saturday that the Islamic Republic wanted the Palestinian people to maintain their solidarity and at the same time continue their irreconcilable struggle against the Zionist regime.

In an interview to the daily *Keyhan*, Velayati said that the most probable reasons for the emergence of internal strife inside the Palestine Liberation Organization was because of lack of a firm stand at sensitive times.

The way to face Israel is not only with political action, rather all Muslims, Arabs in general and Palestinians specifically should take action based on armed struggle. They should answer force with force and a gun with a gun. Hoping that the U.S. or the Soviet Union or any other power would come and solve the problem of the Palestinian people, is to suffer illusions and ignoring the reality, he said.

The Iranian foreign minister said that the Palestinian masses wanted to have a real struggle against the Zionist regime but were angry that solutions being sought for the Palestinian issues were only in the political arena.

He said if the Palestinians were forced to leave Lebanon and relocated in various Arab and non-Arab countries, the issue of Palestine would gradually become part of history.

Velayati said that in addition to Iran, Syria, Libya and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen had announced their opposition to the recent agreement signed between the Zionist regime and Lebanon, which would play a major role in thwarting, or at least halting or slowing down the pace of this conspiracy.

Asked how long the forces of the Islamic Republic would remain in Lebanon, Velayati said as long as the Syrian Government

allows, we will stay there and what we truly hope is that the forces of the Islamic Republic can act according to their Islamic responsibilities and stay in the region as long as there is need for their presence and the Syrian Government continues to permit them to stay...

On the relations with the Soviet Union and the arrest of Tudeh Party leaders and expulsion of Soviet diplomats, he said the issue of the Tudeh Party was purely an internal issue and the Islamic Republic would not allow any foreign country to interfere in this country's internal affairs.

We have said many times that the issue of the Tudeh Party should be separated from relations with the Soviet Union, he said.

He said one of the most important, or the most important achievement of the Islamic Revolution was to break the authoritarianism of the Eastern and Western foreigners over Iran, and the Iranian people will not lose this achievement by any means.

However, Velayati said Iran and the Soviet Union were neighbouring countries and they could live with each other by good neighbourliness, expansion of relations, respect, sovereignty, and not interfering in one another's internal affairs.

Respect of one another's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs are our basic conditions for having relations with all countries, except, of course, those countries whose governments are founded on usurpation, such as the Zionist regime and South Africa and the United States, which is our greatest enemy ... Additionally, the Soviet Union has priority in comparison with many countries and that priority is in being a neighbor, he said.

On the recent meet between the seven industrialised countries and their position towards the Islamic Republic, Velayati said when the former U.S. Embassy was seized by Muslim students, Western analysts said Iran was moving towards the East. But he added, in recent months after the arrest of the Tudeh Party leaders and expulsion of a number of Soviet spies, Western analysts said that Iran was coming towards the West.

He said the fact that a country was not dependent on the West and on the other hand away from the East was difficult to swallow by the political analysts of the domineering countries. They cannot accept that a country or a government could have political existence outside their formula and this is why their analyses are so far from reality as they are.

He said, regardless of what the political analysts of the domineering countries think, this republic will continue on its path.

Foreign Ministry Terms DRA Geneva Talks 'Invalid'

LD171212 Tehran IRNA in English 1045 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Tehran, June 17, IRNA — The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran said that the third round of talks on the issue of Afghanistan being held in Geneva were invalid since it recognised the imposed regime in Afghanistan and true representatives of the Muslim people of Afghanistan were not present.

In a statement issued Friday, the Foreign Ministry said that the talks were being held at a time when more than three years had passed since the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops anmd Afghan Muslims were continuing their defence by sacrificing thousands of martyrs, with hundreds of their villages destroyed and millions taking refuge to neighbouring countries.

The Foreign Ministry said that the unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops without their replacement with other dominance-seeking forces, the return of Afghan refugees to their homeland and respect for the sovereignty and self-determination of Afghan peoples were the basic framework for a permanent and fundamental solution to the Afghanistan issue.

The statement also reiterated the support of the Islamic Republic for the struggling Afghan mojahedin and called on the latter to protect their solidarity and refrain from any kind of discord in order to prevail over the increasing conspiracies of the East and West.

Friday Imam on Iraqi Cease-Fire Proposal

LD171523 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpts] In the first Friday of the holy month of Ramadan millions of the God-seeking and ever-present Hezbollahi nation took part in the religious-political Friday prayers ceremonies all over our Islamic homeland today. In their glorious participation in the Friday prayers, the Hezbollahi nation once again showed the impenetrable unity of the Islamic nation. In Tehran also, the masses of Muslim and ever-militant people took part in the unifying Friday prayers at Tehran University under the imamate of the Friday imam of Tehran.

Referring to the recent proposal of the Iraqi criminal regime, the Friday imam of Tehran said: They sent a message asking us to stop the war during the holy month of Ramadan. They are not aware that this month will achieve its real meaning of being holy when the clenched fist of the Muslim and heroic nation of Iran smashes the brains of the tyrannic enemies. The noble Prophet fought the Badr war with the enemies of Islam in this month and nipped the buds of blasphemy in this holy war. We should make the month of Ramadan more blessed for ourselves by increasing our readiness to crush the aggressive enemy.

The Iraqi regime is lying. Saddam's regime is caught up in a situation that will create more problems for him whenever he takes any action. If he ends the war, life will become more difficult for him, and if he continues the war, he will be annihilated. God has put the Iraqi rulers in this situation.

Emphasizing that the holy month of Ramadan is the month that the Muslim nation of Iran should prepare itself for persistent and relentless struggle against global arrogance, the Friday imam of Tehran said:

[Begin Khamenei'i recording] The nation of Iran should be ready for war. The people of Iran, young and old, should value their successful experience gained in the battlefield. [chants of: war, war until victory] There was a time when the people were not allowed to go into the battlefield. In the first months of the war, because of wrong tactics and bad management imposed upon the military forces, the people were only in charge behind the battlefields. The people watched the battlefield from a distance; they had no role to play in the battlefield. But from the day you entered the battlefield, when the great people's forces — members of the popular mobilization — filled the trenches and took up positions on the frontlines, the tide of the war changed. If we had nothing but frustration and defeat in the first months of the war, we have had nothing but victory since the people participated in the war. With divine succour, the powerful arms and the strong steps of you the people, you the young men hardened by the war, kicked out the enemy from the usurped territory of Iran, fortified our borders and were able to show divine wrath to the enemy. You succeeded in showing divine wrath to the enemies of God and the kindness of God to each another. This great test and experience should be put to use today.

Everyone who can go to the battlefield, and all those who are needed in the war should rush to the battlefields. All of you who have been on courses, who have studied war, who have worked hard, and who have tasted the sweet taste of jihad, for the sake of God go and fill the battlefields, trenches, and axes. You have worried the enemy of God; the enemy of God is afraid of you. Your repeated blows have struck him, and he is awaiting the final blow. Deliver the final blow on the enemy of God. [shouts of: God is great, war, war until victory] They are doomed to extinction. A regime that is so barbaric and so immoral as to arrest innocent members of a family for the struggle of other members of the family; a regime that kills young and old men; a regime that murders the ulema and the sadat will not survive. The blood of these dear ones, the blood of the descendants of the Prophet will avenge them. Your powerful hands will be the hands to strangle the criminal, with divine succour, God willing.

As we have announced from the start of the war, these war criminals should be punished. Those who open fire on defenseless people in cities, those who kill the POW's, or bury them alive on the battlefronts, those who rape women and girls and violate Islamic chastity in the villages and towns under their occupation, those who destroy cities, pluunder people's assets, treat their neighboring nation so badly and their own nation in the way that you have heard — those are the people. [sentence as heard] If a nation is given the task of fighting against this sort of people, it should be grateful to God. O God, we are grateful to you for giving us the opportunity to fight against these fully-equipped scorpions, these man-eating wolves. O God, grant more success upon us in this worship. [shouts of amen] [end recording]

Addressing the Muslim Arab brothers and sisters Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i concluded by reading a sermon in Arabic.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,349

LD171741 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,349 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire and limited clashes have continued in the last 24 hours along the country's western and southern fronts. On all fronts the mighty warriors of Islam defended and protected their positions, and with their timely fire and dispatch of patrol groups they inflicted losses and casualties on the Iraqi forces. They also continued to execute reconnaissance operations controlling enemy movements and changes in defensive positions. And they completed their defensive operation aimed at neutralizing enemy movements and activities.

On the basis of reports received from the Ground Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at 0500 today the Iraqi Ba'athist mercenaries in (Fakkeh), supported by artillery fire, embarked upon a series of offensive operations with the intention of advancing and approaching the Islamic combatants' defensive lines. Clashes and battles continued until this afternoon, and eventually at 1830 today the victorious Islamic combatants crushed as powerfully as possible with their fire and combat superiority the Saddamist mercenaries' fruitless efforts, forcing them to retreat after inflicting on them considerable losses and casualties and pinning them down in their original positions.

During an exchange of fire in the Arvand Rud region our gendarmerie combatants fired on enemy positions, killing a number of enemy personnel and destroying more than four of the Saddamists' light and heavy weapons positions.

Yesterday the city of Abadan was still under fire from the Iraqi artillery and long-range weaponry, and some houses and city installations were damaged.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Communique No 1,350

LD181717 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,350 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During war operations over the past 24 hours some losses and casualties were inflicted on the enemy forces in the western fronts of the country as a result of the heavy fire of our artillery units. On these fronts, our forces opened fire on enemy tank and artillery positions. As a result, two tanks, two vehicles, and a number of trenches and foxholes of the Iraqi

forces were destroyed and one tank and two other vehicles were damaged. A number of Iraqi personnel were also killed or wounded.

In the Baneh region, our fighters destroyed one enemy border post with heavy weapons fire and killed at least 20 Iraqi mercenaries.

In the Paveh region, the fighters of Islam returned enemy fire and destroyed some Iraqi bunkers killing or wounding a number of Iraqi troops. In the southern operational zone exchanges of fire continued yesterday with the complete superiority of our forces, and the mercenaries of Saddam were prevented from moving.

Yesterday, residential areas and installations in Abadan came under the intense fire of enemy long-range weapons, as a result of which three of our compatriots were injured and four residential homes were destroyed. Some parts of the city were also set ablaze.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Communique No 1,351

LD191842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,351 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Constant exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued yesterday on most of the country's western fronts, and on each front our combatants maintained their positions and held their defensive regions, opened artillery fire on enemy artillery positions, supply and communications roads, slowed down or halted Iraqi forces supply operations, halted Iraqi fire and inflicted losses and casualties on the Saddamist mercenaries.

On the Shur-e Shirin region, the valiant gendarmerie returned Iraqi fire, destroying a number of enemy trenches together with their occupants and halting the Saddamist mercenaries' fire. On the southern operational fronts, exchanges of artillery fire and sporadic clashes continued, and our forces continued to further consolidate their defensive positions and to control Iraqi forces' actions. By opening defensive fire or dispatching patrol groups they succeeded in inflicting losses and casualties on the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary forces and in halting enemy fire.

At 2210 on 17 June and at 1140 yesterday the Iraqi forces stationed at the (Fakkeh) front embarked upon an offensive using Mirage aircraft. This offensive was crushed immediately by the vigilant combatants of Islam — who had precise knowledge of the enemy attempt — using timely artillery fire. Sustaining heavy losses and damages, the Iraqi forces were forced to retreat.

On the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts the valiant gendarmerie forces opened retaliatory fire on enemy positions, thus halting enemy fire, destroying a number of enemy positions and trenches and killing or injuring a number of Iraqi personnel. The city of Abadan continued to remain under the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries' artillery fire yesterday, which destroyed a number of houses and damaged part of a hospital.

In the past 24 hours the defenders of the Islamichomeland's airspace frustrated attempts by the aggressor Iraqi mercenary aircraft to intrude on the airspace of our country's southern and western border regions and repelled enemy aircraft.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Bomb Attack by Iraqi Aircraft Reported

LD191715 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] According to a report received from Sanandaj, at 0930 today three aircraft belonging to the Zionist Saddam aggressor forces which intended to bomb the city of Baneh were forced to flee by the prompt fire of the air defense units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On their return, the aggressor enemy aircraft dropped their bombs on the defenseless and innocent civilians of 'Abbas Abad and [name indistinct], both of which were cleared last month of the presence of armed and illegal insurgents, injuring one woman and one man and destroying a number of cattle and some agricultural land.

Tehran Carries Talk on KGB Organization

LD182034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2212 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Dear listeners, if you remember, after the conclusion of the open confessions by the treacherous leaders of the Tudeh Party, which were brought to you every Saturday night, we promised you a series of talks entitled: What is the KGB, the first part of which was broadcast 2 weeks ago.

Beginning this week, you can follow the rest of these talks on Saturday nights.

In the first talk we said that this spy organization was set up in the aftermath of the Soviet's great socialist revolution, at the same time that Lenin came to power. After describing the KGB's various organs, we arrived at the conclusion that the KGB disinformation department has the task of spreading lies and fabricated news on the Soviet program and final actions outside the Soviet Union. The department's tasks are to realize a set of aims in various countries and to implement the Kremlin leaders' expansionist aims and designs for captive nations under oppression. An example we brought to you was Indonesia and during that talk we concluded that the policy has been what Lenin left behind. Now we draw your attention to the rest of the talk.

This policy has been left behind by Lenin. While hailing terror, Lenin used to praise deceit, hypocrisy, and [word indistinct] as weapons of poisoning. In one of his writings, Lenin says: Communists must prepare themselves for any sacrifice and, if neces-

sary, resort to any trick for hiding the truth and use of illegal methods.

Part of the communists' practical training is to provoke one enemy against another. We the communists, must use our country against another. This policy is aimed at creating a gap in the enemy's ranks.

The KGB disinformation department carries out its tasks by distributing fabricated documents and papers, using handwritten letters, fabricating photographs, promote misleading rumors, having its agents spread lies, and deceiving visitors to the Soviet Union. The same methods are being used to infleuce the policy of foreign governments, to strain relations between other countries and, to quote Lenin, create a gap in their ranks in order to weaken peoples' confidence in their leaders and in their systems of government, to discredit individuals and groups opposed to Soviet policy, to mislead foreigners on the Soviet aims and conditions prevailing in the Soviet Union and sometimes, only, to cover up for the KGB's designs or mistakes.

Here is one example of the activities carried out by the KGB disinformation department:

In the spring of 1957, four agents of Czechoslovakia's counter-espionage organization planted a small but powerful device inside a cigarette packet. They arrived in France and mailed the device to a provincial chief of police, Mr [name indistinct]. The parcel arrived at the chief of police's home address when he and his wife were hosting a reception for a number of French parliamentary deputies. The plan was to kill the chief of police and his guests at one time by having the parcel arrive on time and explode. When the parcel arrived, his wife took the parcel from the mailman before it reached the police chief. The bomb exploded immediately after the parcel was opened up, killing the police chief's wife. One day after this incident, a number of false statements were released in which a group named fighters for Germany's independence assumed responsibility for the murder. Immediately after that incident, all press in Eastern Europe launched an orchestrated attack on West German terrorists. Relations between France and West Germany became strained for some time. But finally the truth surfaced and it became clear that the statement had been issued by the KGB. It had been printed and smuggled from Czechoslovakia to France. West Germany had been totally unaware of the issue and the group of strugglers for West Germany's independence never existed.

Executive action department: Extensive efforts have been made to keep this department top secret from the eyes of the world. The department's task is to make up political lies. The department's mission is usually linked to bloodshed. In countries where the KGB has a mission of [word indistinct], it usually uses thieves, the unemployed, gangsters, and professionals. By paying them, the KGB hires mercenary elements. The missions and activities of this KGB department have been considerably reduced, and limited over the past 10 years, though, to the extent that nowadays the Soviet Union comparatively has given up the use of assassinating political figures.

Now we turn to explaining the activities carried out by the KGB's second chief directorate:

The second chief directorate within the Soviet Union's spy organization is generally responsible for controlling and keeping an eye on foreigners residing in the Soviet Union, and on foreigners who arrive in the Soviet Union by either aircraft, train, or car. Controlling foreign and domestic journalists, foreign students studying in the Soviet Union, stopping Soviet nationals from contacting foreigners, controlling the employment of foreigners in governmental departments, and closely controlling Soviet travellers abroad are among the tasks of the staff of the second Ccief directorate of the Soviet Union's spy organization.

The bureau's headquarters is 750 meters from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. It is housed in a five-story building. KGB agents usually penetrate and frequent hotels, shops, restaurants, and other places used by foreigners. Any contact between Soviet nationals and foreigners is arranged by the KGB. If a foreigner contacts a Soviet national, the latter is immediately interrogated and if the KGB becomes suspicious of a foreigner's activities, it places in his room — in addition to the standard microphones and small TV monitoring camera — an infrared camera that can monitor and record in darkness.

The main directorate of border guard troops:

This department was set up in 1918 during Lenin's rule. With hundreds of observation towers and other electronic equipment, it guards border areas and protects the borders. This department is equipped with the latest weapons and controls patrol units along the Soviet shores.

The fifth chief directorate: The Soviet Union spy organization's fourth directrate, named the fifth chief directorate,was set up in 1969 with the mission of annihilating political opposition and intensifying control over the public. Controlling the students and intelligentsia, controlling religion in the Soviet Union, crushing nationalism and fighting racism, controlling people who have many members of their families and relatives living abroad, stopping prohibited materials in the press, and stopping Jews from immigrating are among the tasks of this department.

There are seven independent directorates as well.

As it has already been said, the Soviet's spy organization, in addition to four chief directorates, has seven independent directorates as well which are as follows:

1. Technical operations directorate, the task of which is to manufacture and to acquire equipment required by the KGB for use by its agents in their missions, to manufacture paralyzing chemical substances, and deadly and incurable poisons for use on necessary occastions.

2. Personnel directorate, which has the task of recuriting personnel and promoting staff. KGB staff recruit most of the organization's new staff from among their friends.

3. Prosecution directorate which has the task of prosecuting political offenders and counterprosecution operations for its own staff.

4. Special investigations department, which is responsible for controlling the KGB's pensionable staff's thoughts and of preventing any penetration inside the KGB by foreign spy organizations.

5. Department of physical security, which has regular guards for protecting the KGB offices. Vetting the KGB staff and issuing them with identity cards are among the responsibilities of this department. At the end of the day the guards inspect all rooms and offices and make sure that all windows are closed and that all papers and documents are safely secured and locked inside safes.

6. Communications directorate, which is responsible for decoding communications and conversation codes throughout the world. That is why there are radio-communication aerials on the roofs of Soviet embassies throughout the world.

7. Guards department: Members of this department are in fact the armed bodyguards of the CPSU leaders and are the only people who are allowed to carry loaded weapons while standing next to the Soviet leaders.

No doubt the extent of the Soviet spy organization's secret operation and the KGB spying resources and its performance in the world cannot be described in one or even several programs.

The Soviet spy organization is among those establishments which should only be described in reverse terms. That means, we should say, only if this organization did not exist could one realize its importance on the lives of the Soviet people. If the KGB were to be dissolved, then all basic means of controlling thought, speech, behavior, the arts, science, religion, research, the press, police, and the armed forces, too, would have been removed, and the most effective weapons for crushing ethnic minorities would have been annihilated. Also means to stop the Soviet nationals to flee their country, that force behind the control of individuals, and means for forcing people to obey communism's baseless theories and thoughts, too, would have been removed. Dissolution of the KGB would lead to reducing the staff in Soviet embassies substantially and in some cities. Rarely would there be any Soviet envoys left. With a possible dissolution of the KGB, the USSR would lose its power of spying abroad, power of deviating officials of foreign countries, ability to create false climates, or a power of destruction in provoking strikes, demonstrations, riots, and its power of political suppression. In fact with a possible dissolution of the Soviet spy organization the basis of Soviet society which was founded more than half century ago by Lenin would be upside down. In 1920 Lenin said that the scientific concept of dictatorship is nothing bu a limitless power based upon force. Such power cannot be limited by anything. No absolute law or regulations can stop it.

The Soviet Union's spy organization is what Lenin had in mind as power. The Soviet Union's spy organization today has under its control and jurisdiction many foreign counterespionage organizations to the extent that the spy and counterespionage services of Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Hungary, and to some extent Romania can be described as the KGB's official and unofficial resources. The extent of the Soviet Union's authority over these organizations is such that these organizations can practically be described as part of the KGB.

The Soviet Union imposes its demands on the above-mentioned countries in three ways. First, through instructions which are issued by the CPSU Central Committee to the Soviet's satellites' central committees. Second, through the staff of its satellites' spy organizations who are hired as the KGB's secret agents. Third, through the official KGB staff who are stationed at the headquarters of the Soviet satellites' spy organizations.